Manifest Destiny (pg.340) – the belief that America was to grow and spread across the continent. Importance was that this desire brought more territories for America, but as Henry Clay had said helped made more conflicts about slavery.

Stephen Austin (pg.341) – a young immigrant from Missouri, established the first legal American settlement. Importance was that one of their control centers led a revolt against the Mexican government which was the start of the war for Texas.

(General) Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna (pg.342) – seized power as a dictator in Mexico and declared rules that strengthened the national Mexican government over state ones in Texas. Importance was that his rule has caused a lot of fighting, up to the defiance of the Americans, proclaiming their independence.

Battle of San Jacinto (pg.342) – battle where Sam Houston (American) with his force defeated Santa Anna’s army and took him prisoner. Importance was that after being captured, Santa Anna signed a treaty giving Texas its freedom.

The Oregon Trail (pg.344) – a 2000 mile long trail from Independence across the Great Plains and through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. Importance was that this trail helped migrants to other parts of America in the West and was an example of “manifest destiny” in action.

James K. Polk (pg.346) – the next president of the US, was a Democrat, and was once a state representative and governor. Importance was that he made a compromise on Oregon and helped settle the issue of Texas as well.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (pg.348) – treaty that ended the war between Mexico and the US; America had to compensate the losses of the Mexicans. Importance was that this treaty had granted two more territories for America, California and New Mexico.

Wilmot Proviso (pg.351) – a representative of PA and an antislavery Democrat. Importance was that he had introduced a bill about slavery, and it showed that the states were really separated on the idea of slavery.

Free-Soil Party (pg.351) – a party that had supported the idea of keeping slavery out of the land. Importance was that they addressed the other parties at the time, they kept avoiding the issue of slavery.

The Gold Rush (pg.351) – a period of time in CA where James Marshall had found gold and the news spread, where “Forty-niners” migrated to CA for the gold, abandoning nearly all of their current status (and belongings); also Indians were forced to work in the mines; the world had found out about this. Importance was that this event had helped CA’s growth.

Compromise of 1850 (pg.353) – a compromise made by Henry Clay, where it made CA and TX join the Union, one as free, other as slave, also made more acts that were appealing to both the North and the South; at the same time disapproving of the other. Importance was that this document showed the sectional crisis, there was a large debate about it and was only able to pass after Congress fell under new leadership and that the president suddenly died.

Fugitive Slave Act and Ostend Manifesto (pg.355) – first required the North to help capture any fugitive slaves, second was the secret event of trying to add Cuba to the Union as a slave state. Importance was that it showed their sectional ways and that the two had contempt for each other. Also Gadsden Purchase was similar to this act and event; it helped increase the sectional rivalry.

Kansas-Nebraska Act (pg.356) – act proposed by Stephen A. Douglas, where Kansas and Nebraska were to be determined by popular sovereignty and the MO Compromise line was repealed. Importance was that this was a loss for the North, it separated the Whigs, and it created the Republican Party.

“Bleeding Kansas” (pg.357) – a nickname for Kansas during the time of what was Kansas going to be, included shady politics, sacking of Lawrence, and the Pottawatomie Massacre; also lead to Brooks’ attack on Summer. Importance was that violence had started to arise from the issue of slavery.

*Dred Scott* v. *Sanford* (pg.360) – (details eventually will be put in lists) Importance was that it shown slaves as property, was a huge victory for the South and a major loss for abolitionists.

Abraham Lincoln (pg.363) – a presidential candidate of the Republican Party, was elected, 16th president of the US. Importance was that he would have to get the nation through the civil war and with his victory, the secession of the South.

John Brown’s Raid (pg.363) – John Brown’s attack in Kansas to help start a slave insurrection, though it had failed bitterly. Importance was that after this, the South was convinced that they could not safely stay in the Union.